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"PROTECTION AND PROGRESS"¹ has all the defects and all the virtues of the class to which it belongs, and is unquestionably superior to most of the popular presentations of the advantages of the protective system. The confusion so manifest in the chapters on "Industrialism in Asia" and "Formation of Trusts" illustrates lack of training in economic analysis so common in works of the kind. Little of permanent scientific value may be expected until the subject is freed from partisanship, and protection has a broader significance than "to promote production and to avoid waste."

REVIEWS.

Beiträge zur neuesten Handelspolitik Deutschlands, herausgegeben von Verein für Socialpolitik. 3 vols. Pp. 336, 222, 218. Price, 12.40 m. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot, 1900-01.

The best series of commercial studies published during the past two years is that brought out under the auspices of the *Verein für Socialpolitik*, the "*Beiträge zur neuesten Handelspolitik Deutschlands*." The scope of the work is wider than its title would indicate, for the essays are not all confined to Germany.

The first, and one of the longer papers, in the collection is Professor George H. Fisk's discussion of the "Commercial Policy of the United States, 1890-1900." Professor Fisk's monograph is a well-balanced, brief treatment of the facts of the foreign trade of the United States, of our commercial policy and of the changes in our international relations that are accompanying our commercial progress.

The "Position of the Agricultural Tariffs in German Commercial Treaties Terminating in 1903," is discussed by Professor J. Conrad, of the University of Halle. An account of the efforts of the countries of Middle Europe to harmonize their tariff policies is given by Professor Ernst Franke, of Berlin; and a description of the German-Russian trade relations is given by Dr. Carl Ballod, of Berlin. These four papers constitute the first volume.

The second volume of the "*Beiträge*" also contains four essays, one on "Agrarzölle," by Heinrich Dade; another, and short one, on "Imperialism and Its Effect on the Trade Policy of the United Kingdom," by Professor Hewins, of Kings College, London; a third on "English Trade Policy at the End of the Nineteenth Century," by Dr. Carl Rathgen; and a fourth on "German-American Commercial Relations," by Dr. Ballod. The subjects treated in this volume are of especial

¹*Protection and Progress.* A study of the Economic Bases of the American Protective System. By JOHN P. YOUNG. Pp. 586. \$1.25. Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago and New York.

interest to Americans, and much information can be secured from Dr. Rathgen's paper on English trade policy. The article by Dr. Ballod on the commercial relations of Germany and the United States, deals with facts familiar to Americans.

The third volume of the series contains two papers, the first of which is a short discussion by Dr. Paul Arndt, of Berlin, of the facts to be considered in concluding a new commercial treaty between Germany and Russia. The second essay of the third volume is by Professor Walther Lotz, of the University of Munich, and discusses in a critical and lucid manner "The Trade Policy of the German Empire under Count Caprivi and Prince Hohenlohe, 1890-1900."

Most of the papers are written by German scholars and consequently reflect, among other things, the feelings and aspirations of Germans regarding the commercial future of the Empire. One noticeable fact is the desire of the Germans to minimize their commercial dependence upon the United States as a source of supply and to augment their trade with Russia. Such a policy would doubtless be an advantageous one to follow, and would be greatly promoted by the development of better and less costly transportation facilities within Germany and Russia.

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Encyklopädie der Rechtswissenschaft. Herausgegeben von DR. KARL BIRKMEYER. Pp. iv, 1,344. Price, 32 m. Berlin: Verlag von O. Häring, 1901.

The new civil code has placed the entire system of German private law upon a new basis. Various features of the public law of the empire have, moreover, been influenced to a greater or less degree by the change. For the old system, von Holtzendorff's well-known Encyclopædia of Jurisprudence represented an admirable survey of the whole field of German public and private law, as well as of the neighboring domains of administration and international law. The repeated editions of this work testified to its usefulness. It was, as a matter of fact, designed as a complete book of reference, not only for the law student, but for the general public as well. Indeed, it would be difficult to find another similar work, in German or any other language, entitled to and actually enjoying so much authority as the old Holtzendorff did. Its various parts were of course of unequal merit, as the parts of every composite work of many authors must necessarily be; but its general standard of reliability and sound scholarship was exceptionally high.

The new conditions established by the recently enacted civil code gave rise to the need for a new work similar in scope and method to